Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 20, *of* Vol. II.] SATURDAY, *JUNE* 19, 1790. [Whole No. 124.]

THE TABLET.——No. CXXIV.

"A legiſlature oftener has occaſion to guide the public opinion, than to be guided by it."

I HAVE obſerved that there is a general diſpoſition in legiſlators to conſult and follow what they call the public opinion. Whether this regard to the public voice proceeds from a wiſh to gain popularity, or from a real deſire to promote the public welfare, is not material to the purpoſe of this eſſay. It muſt be preſumed that legiſlators act with as much purity of intentions as other men, and that the tendency rather than the motives of their conduct ſhould be made a ſubject of examination. The frequent reference to the public opinion, in legiſlative aſſemblies, ſeems to pre-ſuppoſe two things; one is, that the popular ſentiment is fixed, and can be definitly aſcertained; and the other, that it ought to be deemed proper and obligatory upon the legiſlature. Both theſe concluſions however ſhould be adopted under ſome reſtrictions. As I have before touched upon this ſubject, in the 7th and 8th numbers of my ſpeculations, I ſhall be the leſs diffuſe on this occaſion.

That the public opinion cannot be diſtinguiſhed by unequivocal marks, may be inferred from its being quoted by perſons, who, in the ſame debate, are advocating oppoſite ſides of the queſtion. It is certain both cannot be perfectly in the right; and yet neither ſeems able to prove that the other is abſolutely in the wrong. From this circumſtance, I conclude that the public opinion is often too indefinite to be admitted as a rule of conduct. If indeed we are to gather the public opinion by obtaining that of every individual in the community, it would be not only fluctuating, but contradictory. It would amount to nothing. Men, living in different diſtricts of the community, or purſuing different occupations, cannot be ſuppoſed to have an exact ſimilarity of opinions and feelings. Were the various claſſes of people to be reſpectively conſulted, ſo far as to render their advice obligatory, they would recommend ſuch a contrariety of meaſures, as would lead to confuſion, and terminate in the diſſolution of civil ſociety. To avoid the perplexity of putting into operation ſuch claſhing views, a legiſlature is formed; whoſe duty it is to repreſent thoſe various diſtricts and occupations. Such a repreſentative body ſhould bring together all the intereſting facts that relate to their conſtituents, and from an aggregate view of their circumſtances, adopt ſuch expedients as will equalize the advantages and burdens of government. In this manner the ſharp points of local intereſts and wiſhes may be worn off, and a ſyſtem of laws enacted, that will in the greateſt degree embrace the general intereſt and convenience. The legiſlature therefore have only to conſult the public welfare, and their laws will generally create a common conſent in their favor, though there pre-exiſted no general ſentiment relative to the affair; or even though there did pre-exiſt a general ſentiment contrary to the tenor of ſuch laws.

There is ſcarce an individual who aſcends from a private into a public ſituation, but will find he had entertained ideas reſpecting legiſlation that were erroneous and partial. Moſt men will have the candor to confeſs, that their moſt pertinent opinions, in public matters, have been the reſult of experience. And however they were diſpoſed to gratify the wiſhes, and promote the intereſt of every claſs of their conſtituents, they are ſtill conſtrained to believe that the public good is a very different thing from the views and prejudices of individuals. There are ſome occaſions where the public opinion will be ſteady and uniform, and where it muſt and will control the legiſlature. In my next number I will enter into ſome exemplification of the ſubject.

Extract from a late Proclamation of the Governor of Vermont, appointing a day of faſting and prayer.

THAT the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe would remove every obſtacle out of the way of the reception of this State into the Federal Union—that he would bleſs the United States of America—ſucceed their councils at home, and negociations abroad—preſerve and ſtrengthen their Union, bleſs their allies, and render the connection formed with them mutually beneficial—that he would grant wiſdom and council to their legiſlative, executive, and judiciary departments, and that he would prolong and render eminently uſeful the life of the Preſident of the United States of America.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION:

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT for giving Effect to the ſeveral Acts therein mentioned, in reſpect to the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the ſeveral and reſpective duties ſpecified and laid in and by the act, intituled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," and in and by the act, intituled, "An act impoſing duties on tonnage," ſhall be paid and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandizes, which after the expiration of five days from the paſſing of this act, ſhall be imported into the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations from any foreign port or place, and upon the tonnage of all ſhips and veſſels which after the ſaid day ſhall be entered within the ſaid State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ſubject to the exceptions, qualifications, allowances and abatements in the ſaid acts contained or expreſſed, which acts ſhall be deemed to have the like force and operation within the ſaid State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, as elſewhere within the United States.

And be it further enacted, That for the due collection of the ſaid duties, there ſhall be in the ſaid State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, two diſtricts, to wit, the diſtrict of Newport, and the diſtrict of Providence. The diſtrict of Newport ſhall comprehend all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the Weſt line of the ſaid State all along the ſea-coaſt, and northward up the Narraganſet-Bay, as far as the moſt eaſterly part of Kinnimicut point at high water mark; and ſhall include the ſeveral towns, harbors and landing places at Weſterly, Charleſtown, South-Kingſtown, North-Kingſtown, Eaſt-Greenwich, and all that part of the town of Warwick Southward of the latitude of ſaid Kinnimicut-point; and alſo the towns, harbors and landing places of Barrington, Warren, Briſtol, Tiverton, Little-Compton, and all the towns, harbors and landing places of the iſland of Rhode-Iſland, Kinnimicut, Prudence, New-Shoreham, and every other iſland and place within the ſaid State Southward of the latitude of the ſaid Kinnimicut-point. The diſtrict of Providence ſhall comprehend all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets within the ſaid State Northward of the latitude of ſaid Kinnimicut-point. The town of Newport ſhall be ſole port of entry in the ſaid diſtrict of Newport, and a collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor ſhall be appointed to reſide at the ſaid town of Newport; and North-Kingſtown, Eaſt-Greenwich, Barrington, Warren, Briſtol, and Pawcatuck river in Weſterly, ſhall be ports of delivery only, and a ſurveyor ſhall be appointed to reſide at each of the ports of North-Kingſtown, Eaſt-Greenwich, Warren, Briſtol and Pawcatuck river, and the ſurveyor to reſide at Warren ſhall be ſurveyor for the port of Barrington. The town of Providence ſhall be the ſole port of entry in the ſaid diſtrict of Providence, and Patuxet in the ſame diſtrict ſhall be a port of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor ſhall be appointed to reſide at Providence, and a ſurveyor ſhall be appointed to reſide at Patuxet.

And be it further enacted, That all the regulations, proviſions, exceptions, allowances, compenſations, directions, authorities, penalties, forfeitures and other matters whatſoever contained or expreſſed in the act, intituled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," and not locally inapplicable, ſhall have the like force and effect within the ſaid State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, for the collection of the ſaid duties, as elſewhere within the United States, and as if the ſame were repeated and re-enacted in this preſent act. *Provided always, and be it declared*, That the thirty-ninth ſection of the ſaid act, and the third ſection of an act, intituled, "An act to ſuſpend part of an act, intituled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, and for other purpoſes," did, by virtue of the adoption of the Conſtitution of the United States by the ſaid State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ceaſe to operate in reſpect to the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That the act intituled, "An act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, regulating the coaſting trade, and for other purpoſes," ſhall, after the expiration of five days from the paſſing of this act, have the like force and operation within the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, as elſewhere within the United States, and as if the ſeveral clauſes thereof were repeated and re-enacted in this preſent act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*
APPROVED, JUNE THE FOURTEENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

ANECDOTE.

THE poor old Man who quitted his native hills, and from the ſummit of MOUNT JURA, undertook a journey to Verſailles, to behold and return thanks to the National Aſſembly for the vote which had freed him and his poor countrymen from the feudal yoke, died lately at Paris, at the prodigious age of 121 years.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. GERRY's *motion on the aſſumption of the State debts, which was inſerted in this paper of the 26th, under conſideration.*

MR. SHERMAN.—The queſtion now under conſideration is, whether the State debts that have been contracted for the benefit of the Union ſhall be aſſumed by the United States. This is an eſſential part of the ſyſtem reported by the Secretary of the Treaſury for funding the National debt. The ſubſtance of the arguments in favor of the aſſumption are.

1. That the debts were contracted on behalf and for the benefit of the United States, and therefore juſtice requires that they ſhould be aſſumed.

2. That ſome ſtates have taken upon themſelves greater ſums than others, and beyond their juſt proportions or abilities to pay.

3. That the funds out of which theſe debts ought to be paid, are by the conſtitution put under the direction of the federal government, and this has been done by the authority of the people, ſince the debts were contracted, and for the expreſs purpoſe of paying the debts of the United States, of which theſe are a part, and therefore ought to follow the funds.

4. That the impoſts and exciſes, ſo far as exciſes may be neceſſary, can be beſt managed under one direction.

5. That equal juſtice ought to be done to all the creditors, but this cannot be done by the individual ſtates, ſome of them being unable to make the neceſſary proviſion, they being burthened beyond their quota, and deprived of their former revenues.

6. That the meaſure is founded in good policy, as well as juſtice as it will promote harmony among the different claſſes of creditors, and among the ſeveral ſtates, and attach them to the government, and facilitate its operations.

I ſhall now take notice of ſome of the principal objections.

1. It is ſaid that the accounts of the ſeveral ſtates with the United States ought to be ſettled. I agree that no payment ought to be made to the ſtates until their accounts are ſettled. But that ought not to effect the rights of individuals, who have liquidated claims for ſervices or ſupplies rendered for the benefit of the Union, whether the contract was made with a member, or an officer of the United States. It is not in the power of theſe creditors to compel a ſettlement, nor ought their claims to be poſtponed or affected for want of ſuch ſettlement, but ſuch of the ſecurities as may be the property of a ſtate are on a different footing.

2. It is objected that when the ſtates took the debts on themſelves, they expected to pay them. This cannot be admitted without ſome explanation—by the confederation all charges of war, &c. incurred for the common defence and general welfare were to be paid out of a common Treaſury, which was to be ſupplied by the ſeveral ſtates, paying in their reſpective quotas, and a final adjuſtment of the accounts was to be made; and the individual ſtates expected that all the ſources of revenue would remain in their hands, out of which they expected to pay their quotas of all the debts and expences of the Union: But by a revolution in government, the revenues are put under the power of the federal government, for the expreſs purpoſe of paying the debts, ſo that the mode of payment is materially altered, and the obligation transferred from the individual ſtates to the United States,

3. It is objected that this is a new project—and not mentioned in the conſtitution. The novelty of it is no juſt objection againſt adopting it—if the meaſure be juſt. It was mentioned in the general convention—but it was not thought neceſſary or proper to inſert it in the conſtitution, for Congreſs would have ſufficient power to adopt it if they ſhould judge it expedient.

4. It is ſaid that the ſtates moſt urgent for this meaſure are not incapacitated by adopting the new conſtitution for paying their debts.

Anſ. The ſtates moſt burthened with debts, and the only ones who expected to have ſums greater than their quotas aſſumed, are Maſſachuſetts and South-Carolina, and theſe depended chiefly on impoſt, of which they are now wholly deprived.

Connecticut does not wiſh, or expect to have more of her debt aſſumed, than her juſt quota of the whole ſum to be aſſumed, ſo that no other ſtate will bear any greater burthen on her account. The debt of New-Hampſhire will not amount to half the ſum of her quota, of the debts propoſed to be aſſumed, but ſhe has been in favor of the meaſure on principles of juſtice and national policy.

But a very fallacious argument has been advanced reſpecting the ratio in which ſome ſtates contribute to the common funds by way of impoſt: And it comes with a very ill grace from the gentleman who advanced it, becauſe it is ſo fully refuted by the report of a committee of the late Congreſs, of which committee, he was a member. It appears on the journal of the 29th April 1783, page 203, whereby it is ſhewn that the ſeveral ſtates contribute by a general impoſt, in portion to the number of their inhabitants, whether the articles are imported, and the duties paid, in the ſtate in which they are conſumed or not, as the tax is ultimately paid by the conſumers—(Here a part of the journal was read.)

5, It is objected that it will be difficult to diſcriminate the ſtate debts contracted for the Union, from their other debts: But what neceſſity is there for ſuch a diſcrimination, if only certain ſums are aſſumed, and the ſtates charged with them, the whole will be adjuſted among the ſtates on the ſettlement of their accounts; beſides their debts for other purpoſes are inconſiderable.

6. Objection, if only part of the ſtate debts be aſſumed, equal juſtice will not be done to all the creditors.

Anſwer, The ſmall ſums that will remain of the debts of any of the ſtates can, and doubtleſs will be, as well provided for by the reſpective ſtates, as thoſe aſſumed, will by the United States.

It is propoſed to aſſume the whole of the debts, of the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia, and the ſmall ſums that will remain of the debts, of Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, can eaſily be provided for by thoſe States.

7. It has been objected that Virginia has made great exertions in complying with the ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs, and in ſinking a conſiderable part of the principle of her debts, ſince the peace, and therefore it would be inequitable to increaſe her burthen by aſſuming the debts of other States which have not made like exertions.

The anſwer is, that it is not propoſed to lay any additional burthen on that State. The amount of the State debts to be aſſumed will not exceed 23 millions of dollars; the debt of Virginia to be aſſumed amounts to 3,681,000 dollars, which is ſomething more than that State's quota of the whole ſum to be aſſumed, in proportion to its number of Repreſentatives, ſo that the intereſt of Virginia would be no otherwiſe affected by the aſſumption than by tranſfering its debt, from its particular fund to the common funds. It is alſo propoſed, to aſſume of the debts of Connecticut and North-Carolina, the juſt amount of their reſpective quotas of the whole ſum propoſed to be aſſumed.

8. It is objected, that the debts of Georgia are not on intereſt.

9. If any thing to the purpoſe can be inferred from this objection, it is in favor of the aſſumption; for, if the debts are juſt, they ought immediately to be paid, or put on intereſt.

9. It is objected, that the debt of the United States will be ſo increaſed by the aſſumption of the State debts, as to make direct taxes or exciſes neceſſary to be laid by Congreſs, which would be odious to the people.

Anſwer, The aſſumption of the State debts is a part of the plan reported by the Secretary of the Treaſury.—He does not propoſe direct taxes, nor exciſes, further than thoſe that have already been adopted by the houſe—and I think ſome reliance ought to be had on the opinion of the officer whom goverment have placed at the head of the department of finance.

The whole of the debts muſt be paid by the citizens of the United States; they do now exiſt, and government is under obligation to do juſtice to all the creditors. The people have put all the ſources of revenue in the power of Congreſs, for that purpoſe, and will doubtleſs be ſatisfied with their adminiſtration of them. The reſources of the nation will be abundantly ſufficient, if prudently managed, to pay the annual intereſt of the debt, and gradually to diſcharge the principal within a reaſonable time. The Weſtern territory if properly diſpoſed of, will ſink a conſiderable part of the national debt. It was obſerved that exciſes are the moſt expenſive taxes to collect, but Dr. Smith, on the wealth of nations, ſays, that in Britain the collection of exciſes coſts at the rate of but 5 per cent. but that impoſts coſt at the rate of 10 per cent. this is according to my beſt recollection. I have not the book now before me.

10. It is objected, that the ſecurities will probably center in large towns, or get into the hands of foreigners.—I think it is probable that the ſecurities, will center in the hands of ſuch citizens in the ſeveral States, as ſhall chuſe to live on the intereſt of their capital; and in the hands of corporate bodies inſtituted to promote ſcience and other uſeful purpoſes; but the ſecurities will not get out of the poſſeſſion of the original owners without their conſent, nor (if well funded) will they be induced to part with them for leſs than their juſt value, and it is reaſonable that they ſhould be left at liberty to diſpoſe of their own property.

11. It is objected, that funds are not to be provided for the State debts this ſeſſion, and we do not know what may be the opinions of our ſucceſſors. Anſwer, The proviſion is propoſed to be made by the preſent Congreſs at their next ſeſſion.

12. Objection, the houſe are divided in ſentiment, and it will be ſafer to negative the propoſition, than to adopt it by a ſmall majority.—It appears to me that the greateſt ſafety will be on the other ſide, there is no diſpute about the juſtice of the claims of the creditors, the only point in diſpute is, which would be the moſt expedient mode of payment, and which would be moſt agreeable to the public opinion. My reaſons for ſuppoſing that it will be ſafer to adopt the meaſure by a ſmall majority than to negative it, is, beccauſe people are more influenced by their feelings, than by ſpeculative reaſonings, or nice calculations. If the debts are aſſumed, what inconveniences will the people feel from it? and, if they reaſon upon it, they will find that no injuſtice will ultimately take place, but all will be ſet right by a liquidation of the accounts. But if the ſtate debts are not aſſumed and the creditors are not provided for by the ſtates, or if the ſtates are ſubjected to heavy direct taxes in making the proviſion, theſe evils will be ſeverely felt; and muſt create uneaſineſs and complaints which may prove very prejudicial to the adminiſtration of government.

13. It is ſaid that "ſeveral of the legiſlatures have lately been in ſeſſion and have not applied to Congreſs or inſtructed their repreſentatives to obtain an aſſumption of the ſtate debts."

I think their opinions cannot be inferred from their ſilence on the ſubject.—In matters that concern only the particular intereſt of a ſtate, the ſtate may properly inſtruct their repreſentatives, who in ſuch caſe would act only as agents for the ſtate; but in matters which concern the Union in general, ſuch interference might be of dangerous tendency, for all the members ought to be at perfect liberty to act their beſt and unbiaſſed judgment, upon public meaſures, according to the light and information that may be obtained by a public diſcuſſion of them in the houſe which may not be known to the legiſlatures of the particular ſtates. I have endeavored briefly to give the reaſons which have induced me to be in favor of this meaſure, and to obviate the objections that have been made to it, which I ſubmit to the opinion of the committee, without troubling them with any obſervations

TRANSLATED

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE *LEYDEN* GAZETTE.

Publiſhed by STEPHEN LUZAC.

[The tranſlations from the Leyden Gazette which were commenced in this paper ſome weeks paſt, are again reſumed. Although the dates are old, the Editor conſiders the authenticity of that paper of ſuch importance, as to merit the inſertion of its contents, which will ſerve to check European accounts that are publiſhed in this country, received through other channels. A ſucceſſion of intelligence derived from this ſource, will be conſtantly kept up, as regularly as the papers come to hand, and the eſtabliſhed veracity and reputation of the Leyden Gazette will warrant perfect dependance to be placed on any intelligence it may contain.]

LEYDEN, Feb. 19, 1790.

ACCOUNTS from Hungary of the 26th of January, inform that general meetings have been held in the ſeveral counties—that at a meeting of the nobility of the county of Preſburg, Count Charles Palfy d'Erdody, chancellor of the kingdom, was preſent. That certain reſolutions were read at a ſecond meeting paſſed at a former, which were confirmed and ſent by an expreſs to the Emperor. That univerſal joy prevailed throughout the kingdom, from a report that the Emperor was about reinſtating Hungary in all its ancient privileges and uſages. Of the 22 articles containing the ſubjects of grief which the Hungarians required to be redreſſed, his Majeſty conſented to 19. Excepting only 3, which are, toleration in religion, the care of the national ſtudies, and the right of judging between the chiefs of the kingdom and the other ſubjects. Conſequently the uſe of the German language which the Hungarians oppoſed ſo much, will no longer be neceſſary in the tribunals and public acts, and Latin will again be reſumed. The crown will be reſtored to the cuſtody of the nation, and the coronation is to take place as ſoon as poſſible. What is of ſtill greater importance, the regiſter for taxing lands, according to the new ſyſtem which the Emperor wiſhed to introduce throughout his ſtates, is abſolutely given up with reſpect to Hungary.

The foregoing accounts are confirmed by a letter from Vienna, of the 29th of January, which moreover mentions, that the German Provinces are in expectation of being reſtored to their former Conſtitution and privileges.

PROGRESS OF THE BRABANT REVOLUTION.

By a letter from Bruſſels of the 14th of February, it appears that a miſunderſtanding prevails among the leaders of the revolutioniſts. The Duke d'Urſel, preſident of the war department, had reſigned, aſſigning his bad ſtate of health as a reaſon—A writing was handed about, ſetting forth other reaſons for his retiring, particularly that he did not chooſe to ſerve with Baron Schonfeld, a pruſſian general, who had been taken into pay by Congreſs, with the rank of lieut. general, and to command the foreign troops in their ſervice; which meaſure he conceived contrary to the intereſt of his country, and countenanced by a Congreſs ſubſervient to the committee of Breda, of which Mr. Van der Noot was the chief agent. The Duke contradicted this writing, but in terms which ſtill implied a diſſatisfaction with public meaſures. At the interceſſion of the five companies of Bruſſel's volunteers he has reſumed his poſt. To remove his diſtruſt, he has been informed of the grand ſecret, till that time unknown, of connections formed with foreign courts—theſe connections are not generally approved of, and it would appear that Mr. Van der Noot's intereſt is on the decline.

The adherents of the revolution are divided into parties, which are differing more and more from each other—the one party conſiſts of thoſe who wiſh to ſupport what is called the *preſent conſtitution*; that is to ſay the arrangements by which the Aſſembly of the three Eſtates have taken poſſeſſion of the ſovereignty, without the conſent of the people, which conſtitution tends to an oligarchy of the worſt kind, a *clerical oligarchy*. In order to ſupport this ſyſtem, the ſtates of Brabant reſolved to adminiſter an oath of fidelity to the corps called *fermens*, ſome of that body took it whilſt the greater part refuſed, requeſting that it ſhould be printed, to ſee whether it was conformable to the intereſt of the country. This refuſal created great debates in the ſtates. Duke d'Ahremberg with his brothers, Count de la Marck and Prince Lewis d'Ahremberg, together with Duke d'Urſel, are at the head of the other party and poſſeſs the confidence of the people, as the illuſtrious defenders of their rights not only againſt the efforts of the Auſtrians, but likewiſe againſt the projects of thoſe who without the conſent of the nation have ſeized the excluſive management of affairs.

The diviſions and animoſities run very high. The Three Eſtates of Brabant have opened a ſubſcription for the ſupport of their troops, under the direction of the clergy, together with the magiſtrates of the different cities. The Abbé Tongerloo, one of the principal members of the committee of Breda, has raiſed a regiment at his own expence, commanded by Major Van der Gracht. Both parties ſeem diſpoſed to call in foreign aid to their aſſiſtance, the popular party looks up to France. *To be continued.*

The following ADDRESS from the HEBREW CONGREGATION *of the City of Savannah, was on Monday preſented to the PRESIDENT of the United States, by Mr.* JACKSON, *one of the Repreſentatives of* Georgia.

SIR,

WE have long been anxious of congratulating you on your appointment by unanimous approbation to the Prehdential dignity of this country, and of teſtifying our unbounded confidence in your integrity and unblemiſhed virtue: Yet, however exalted the ſtation you now fill, it is ſtill not equal to the merit of your heroic ſervices through an arduous and dangerous conflict, which has emboſomed you in the hearts of her citizens.

Our eccentric ſituation added to a diffidence bounded on the moſt profound reſpect has thus long prevented our addreſs, yet the delay has realized anticipation, given us an opportunity of preſenting our grateful acknowledgments for the benedictions of Heaven through the energy of Federal influence and the equity of your adminiſtration.

Your unexampled liberality and extenſive philanthropy have diſpelled that cloud of bigotry and ſuperſtition, which has long as a veil ſhaded religion—unrivetted the fetters of enthuſiaſm—enfranchiſed us with all the privileges and immunities of free citizens, and initiated us into the grand maſs of legiſlative mechaniſm. By example you have taught us to endure the ravages of war with manly fortitude, and to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, with reverence to the Deity, and benignity and love to our Fellow-Creatures.

May the great author of worlds grant you all happineſs—an uninterrupted ſeries of health—addition of years to the number of your days, and a continuance of guardianſhip to that freedom which under the auſpices of Heaven your magnanimity and wiſdom have given theſe States.

LEVI SHEFTAL, *Preſident,*
in behalf of the Hebrew Congregation.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

To the HEBREW CONGREGATION of the City of *Savannah.*

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you, with great ſincerity, for your congratulations on my appointment to the office, which I have the honor to hold by the unanimous choice of my fellow-citizens; and eſpecially for the expreſſions which you are pleaſed to uſe in teſtifying the confidence that is repoſed in me by your congregation.

As the delay which has naturally intervened between my election and your addreſs has afforded an opportunity for appreciating the merits of the federal government, and for communicating your ſentiments of its adminiſtration—I have rather to expreſs my ſatisfaction than regret at a circumſtance, which demonſtrates (upon experiment) your attachment to the former, as well as approbation of the latter.

I rejoice that a ſpirit of liberality and philanthropy is much more prevalent than it formerly was among the enlightened nations of the earth; and that your brethren will benefit thereby in proportion as it ſhall become ſtill more extenſive. Happily the people of the United States of America have, in many inſtance exhibited examples worthy of imitation.—The ſalutary influence, of which will doubtleſs extend much farther, if gratefully enjoying thoſe bleſſings of peace which (under favor of Heaven) have been obtained by fortitude in war, they ſhall conduct themſelves with reverence to the Deity; and charity towards their fellow-creatures.

May the ſame wonder-working Deity, who, long ſince delivering the Hebrews from their Egyptian oppreſſors, planted them in the promiſed land—whoſe providencial agency has lately been conſpicuous in eſtabliſhing theſe United States as an Independent Nation—ſtill continue to water them with the dews of Heaven, and to make the inhabitants of every denomination participate in the temporal and ſpiritual bleſſings of that people, whoſe God is Jehovah.

G. WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

HON. JOHN SEVIER, member from the State of North Carolina, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his ſeat in the Houſe.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, with the ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States by the State of Rhode Iſland.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the Poſt-Office bill.——Sundry amendments were made, and the diſcuſſion of the whole finiſhed.—The committee then roſe, and reported the ſame.

The Houſe took the amendments into conſideration.

The firſt amendment reſpected the particular routs to the various parts of the United States by which the mail is to be carried.——Several alterations were made in two ſections, on motion of individual members.

Mr. Sedgwick after obſerving that it was impoſſible for every particular member perfectly to underſtand the reaſons on which a variety of alterations had been agreed to.—He inſtanced the eſtabliſhment of roads, to ſeveral places, which run nearly parrallel.—Gentlemen ſaid he, who move for different eſtabliſhments, may fully underſtand themſelves in the motions they make—but for his own part he confeſſed, that he could give as good a reaſon for his negative, as his affirmative, on ſeveral that have been adopted.—He therefore moved that the two firſt clauſes ſhould be ſtruck out—and offered a clauſe as a ſubſtitute which was to authorize the Poſt-Maſter-General, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, to eſtabliſh the Poſt Roads from Wiſcaſſett in Maſſachuſetts, to Savanna in Georgia.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Hartley, Mr. Livermore, Mr. White, and Mr. Gerry. It was obſerved that a ſimilar clauſe had been rejected by the committee of the whole, when the firſt bill was before them.—It was further ſaid that it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Poſt-Maſter-General knows what routs are moſt eligible better than many of the members—the conſtitutionality of the motion was doubted. Thoſe in favor of the motion ſtated the difficulties which would probably ariſe upon the preſent plan—if a road is eſtabliſhed which is found on trial to be improper, it will be difficult to alter it—and at any rate it cannot be done without an act of the legiſlature.

In reply to the objection of the unconſtitutionality of the motion, it was ſaid the motion goes no farther than delegating a power to an executive officer, conſonant to the office which he ſuſtains, inſtead of the Houſe, attempting to exerciſe that power, when it does not appear that it can be exerciſed by them—beſides, if the diſcretionary power is unconſtitutional, there are ſeveral other parts of the bill which are unconſtitutional, for the power of eſtabliſhing ſuch extra roads as to him may appear neceſſary, is veſted in the Poſt-Maſter-General. If the Houſe mean to avoid a great deal of unneceſſary buſineſs, which will probably come before them in petitions to abolish old roads, and eſtabliſh new ones, the propoſition appears neceſſary.

The motion was negatived by a great majority.

The amendment of the firſt and ſecond ſections were agreed to. Several new roads were propoſed to be added—when Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that he plainly perceived it would be neceſſary to veſt ſome diſcretionary power in the Poſt-Maſter-General, relative to this particular object—for he very much apprehended that the roads already agreed to, would render the Poſt-Office a very great burden on the United States.——Theſe obſervations were followed by a motion for an adjournment—which took place.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

The ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States by the State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, with the amendments annexed, were read.

The bill to authoriſe the purchaſing of Weſt-Point was read the ſecond and third time—and paſſed.

Mr. Gilman of the committee to whom was recommitttted the bill for the regulation and government of ſeamen in the Merchants' ſervice, reported that the committee had agreed to ſundry amendments to ſaid bill, which he laid on the table.

Mr. Vining preſented the memorial of Wm. Piery, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, as amended, was read, and on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons (who observed that the bill as it now stands, was materially altered from the original report) was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The petition of Adam Caldwell, on motion of Mr. Vining, was taken up and referred to a select committee——Mr. Scot, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Vining, were named by the Speaker.

Mr. Gerry, moved the following resolution,—That a committee be appointed to consider and report whether any, and what fees, perquisites, or emoluments, shall be annexed to the office of Consul or Vice-Consul. This was referred to a committee of three members.

The House took up the amendments of the Committee of the whole to the Post-Office bill—some of which were agreed to—others rejected—and several new ones made.——The bill being finished—it was ordered that it be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons the House resumed the consideration of the bill for repealing, after the last day of ——— next the duties heretofore laid on spirits, &c.

The question on the bill was, whether it should be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Stone moved for a recommitment to a select committee, who were to be instructed to report a plan of ways and means, agreeable to a resolution laid on the table a few days since.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Fitzsimons proposed a clause enabling the proprietor, importer or consignee, to make a deposit of part of the duties article, as a security for the duties in lieu of additional bonds, This was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved that the bill should be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instructions to report a system of ways and means, exclusive of an excise.———Mr. Parker observed, that he should think himself obliged to vote against the bill in its present form; but if the excise is disposed of, he would give a bill providing the ways and means all the support in his power—this motion was seconded by Mr. Bloodworth, but after some debate was negatived.

A motion made by Mr. Gerry for striking out the two sections which provide for laying an excise, occasioned considerable debate, and was finally determined by ayes and noes, as follows:

AYES.

Messrs. Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Huger, Heister, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Sedgwick, Smith, (S.C.) Steele, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White.———19.

NOES.

Messrs Ames, Ashe, Baldwin, Benson, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Hanley, Hathorne, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Matthews, Rensellaer, Scot, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Stone, Trumbull, Wadsworth, Wynkoop, Williamson.———35.

Majority against striking out 16.

Sundry other amendments were proposed some of which were adopted, others negatived; It being late, the question for engrossing was not put, when the House adjourned to Monday 10 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, June 19,

Remarks on the "Defence of the American Constitutions," in a letter to a friend.

I have read the defence of the American Constitutions, and admire the intelligence, sagacity, and firmness, with which it is written.—

At first it appeared to me, that where there was no distinction of rank in the people, there was no necessity of a balance—but the author has proved his point most satisfactorily, and the impracticability of one general assembly——all that remains is to secure that balance everlastingly, which there is much reason to fear and dread being broke.—

In the English Constitution, so beautiful in theory, and which the author so much admires, it is totally lost.—

The representatives do not speak the voice of the people—the crown being hereditary, and the Lords and Bishops its creatures, and considered as the fountain from which all honors flow.—The army and navy at its disposal—and all taxes adding to its power from the increase of collectors. A King so powerful, and from respect, interest, and fear, and the misapplication of texts of scripture to the name and office of a King, there is danger of his being esteemed and venerated as God's-Vicegerent—which weakness gaining possession of the minds of the people is rarely got rid of.——

Therefore my only fear is, that when one person is continued for any length of time, by design or collusion, or hereditary with distinguished honors, he will insensibly avail himself of his situation, and preponderate in the balance, and overturning the whole, commence Tyrant.

The circumstance of the Americans' being sprinkled over large tracts of land, may secure them from want, and prevent the contagion of vice and folly—as large cities are destructive of virtue—Yet I doubt much if liberty is not more secure by that means—as upon any sudden attack upon the liberties of the people, the alarm is quickly spread, and conveyed thro numbers, and the resistance would be instantaneous—whereas in the other case, it requires time to be known, more to collect together to communicate sentiments, and unite in a body. Short duration and rotation of power seem the only certain securities—the people having the sword—nine tenths on the side of the people weighs in the balance.—

I am pleased with the idea of the balance of affections and appetites under the monarchy of reason and conscience—the only monarchy which will never deviate from its true principles.—

It appears necessary that every possible means should be pointed out to secure the balance, and reinstate it, if broken in upon. The English system wants the application of such remedies—it will then, in the language of Thucidides, "*be a possession forever.*"

PARIS, April 12.

THE National guard last night seized on 17 casks of specie, which were conveying from the Royal Treasury for some secret service. Centinels were immediately placed over the seizure, and it is said this practice of transporting specie has been carrying on for some weeks past.

LONDON, April 18.

The charge which General Vander Mersch is accused of by the assembly of the Belgic states is—that forgetting he derived his authority from them, by permitting himself to be chosen generalissimo by the officers under his command, by suffering the deputies sent from Congress to be arrested, and other proceedings, he has brought the country to the brink of destruction, and it was time for them to take every measure to save the nation from the impending ruin; that for the rest he might depend, that as the states had granted him a court martial, he would be heard with equity, impartiality and justice.

Letters from Rome confirm the report that his Holiness the Pope proposes a journey to Paris, for the purpose of personally deprecating the ecclesiastical reforms planned by the National Assembly of France: the Sovereign Pontiff isto be accompanied by a committee of five members of the Sacred College; they are to perform the journey entirely by land, stopping only for one week or ten days at Florence, until they reach Avignon, where those reverend and illustrious travellers will remain until all the ceremony and etiquette of their reception at Paris shall be settled by the French Ministers and the Commissioners of the National Assembly. So unprecedented and extraordinary a transaction in the French capital, will, no doubt, draw thither an amazing concourse of strangers. The above letters also mention that the king of Spain, on hearing of the Pope's intended expedition to France, offered, that if his Holiness preferred shortening his way by a sea voyage, to send two ships of the line and four frigates to Civitta Vecchia to take him and his suite on board and land them at Marseilles.

From the INDIA GAZETTE.

On Thursday morning last the wife of a native, named Radadoo Ghose, who died at Semlay near Calcutta, ascended the funeral pile of her husband with the usual ceremonies: her resolution was so determined, that previously to the customary preparations for this fatal event, she distributed her fortune, consisting of several thousand rupees, among her family, and the Bramin Priests were not forgot in the distribution. She was also possessed of several houses, and a talook, or farm, which were conveyed to her relations, together with her jewels and furniture, so that the apprehension of poverty could have no influence in this sacrifice of her life.

PROLOGUE,

To the WIDOW of MALABAR,

Or,

The TYRANNY of CUSTOM.

A Tragedy.——Imitated from the French of M. LE MIERRE.

Spoken by Mr. HALLAM.

THE Gallic Muse, this night, prepares our Tale,
And shews what rites in other lands prevail;
Displays the widow'd fair a sacrifice,
And draws compassion's drops from melting eyes.
Oh! if your hearts have ever learn'd to feel,
Let sweet compassion o'er your bosoms steal;
Believe the plot, from eastern story, true,
Believe the shores of Malabar ye view!
The haughty Bramin, with imperious smile,
Propels the fair-one to the fun'ral pile:
There—see her mounting, wirh retorted eyes,
And hear, 'midst bursting flames, her dying cries!

Such tragic strains the noblest charms dispense,
To purge the passions, and refine the sense:
Each virtuous tear confers a new-born grace,
And adds fresh beauty to the fairest face.

Oh! born to bless, and meliorate mankind,
With manners winning, and with taste refin'd,
What wrongs, YE FAIR! your gentle bosoms bore,
In each rude age—on ev'ry barb'rous shore!
Doom'd the mean vassals of unfeeling Lords,
By Western Savages, and Tartar Hords!
Through Asian climes, see Custom reason braves,
And marks the fairest of their sex for slaves:
Hearts form'd for love; but doom'd in vain to glow
In prison'd pomp, and weep in splendid woe:
Or see their fate in India more severe,
The sad companions of a husband's bier!

Not such their doom, where genial science shines,
And heav'n-born freedom human souls refines;
Where polish'd manners social life improve,
And teach us to respect the sex we love;
Confirm their claims in equal rights to share,
Friends in our bliss, and partners in our care:
And hail, ye fair, of ev'ry charm possess'd,
Who grace this rising Empire of the West;
With better fates, and nobler genius born,
Your sex to honor and your land adorn;
In this blest age, to share our fond regard,
The friends of Heroes and their best reward!

Yet when o'er foreign woes ye shed a tear,
And find your bliss by contrast still more dear;
With humble joy adore th' Almighty hand,
Which fix'd your birth in this auspicious land!

Ye gen'rous Patrons who protect our Stage,
Friends to the Arts and Guardians of the Age;
To tragic woes now lend the list'ning ear,
Attend with candor, with indulgence hear!
While we display, in pleading nature's cause,
Our best attempts to merit your applause!

HARTFORD, June 7.

The following are among the acts passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State; viz.

An act repealing the Excise Laws of this state.—An act for ceding to the United States the Light-House at New-London.—A Resolve appointing a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Massachusetts relative to the Fishery.

PORTSMOUTH June 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua to his friend in this town dated May 2.

"WE are in a most shocking condition for want of rain, of which we have had but only a part of one day, since November last, our Canes are all burnt up, some estates on which were made 400 hogsheads annually, will not yield more than ten, others none, what will become of us God only knows, if we dont get rain soon no crops this year, Corn 10/6 per bushel, Beans, Pease and Flour are not permitted to come from England. Such London ships as had any of those articles on board were stopped, and the same taken out.

BOSTON, June 12.

There being no choice of President by the people of New-Hampshire, the House of Representatives sent up to the Senate, as Candidates, the Hon. JOSIAH BARTLETT, and JOHN PICKERING, Esq. The Senate made choice of the Hon. JOSIAH BARTLETT, as *President of the State of New-Hampshire.*

A question was made in the House of Representatives of New-Hampshire, June 3, whether JOHN J. SHERBURNE, Esq. was *eligible* to a seat, he being an Invalid Pensioner. The Yeas and Nays being required, were Yeas 66, Nay 1.

NEWBERN, May 27.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend, dated New York, May 6.

"The business of Congress moves with tardy advances, the assumption has taken much time and is not yet fully decided. Our worthy friend Doctor Williamson, has done himself great honor in opposing the measure, and on every occasion merits the confidence of his constituents."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHIP NEWS.

The *Congress*, a fine new ship, on her second voyage, returning into port, got becalmed in a fog.

The *Assumption*, a ship of the States, in stays, sails shaking in the wind, current ahead.

The *Residence*, a State ship, ashore on Point Ratification, State of Rhode Island.

The *Report*, a federal ship, is on the rocks—some of her slighter materials have been beaten off—her bottom, however, remains sound—she will undoubtedly be got off—as every person is now convinced of the goodness of her materials, and the excellence of her workmanship ——The *Moon-Curfers* however have been hovering round, expecting that if the crew forsakes her, they shall find pretty pickings, either in the wreck, or floating.

The PUBLIC CREDIT, an old ship, crazy, weather-beaten and leaky—lost sight of her consorts—and having narrowly escaped on former occasions, kept astern—She has a good pilot on board, and may be expected to arrive, when ——— ———

TOM MIZEN.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1790.

APPOINTMENTS.——*By Authority.*

EDWARD CHURCH, of Georgia, formerly of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States of America, for the port of Bilboa.

THOMAS AULDJO, Vice-Consul for the port of Cowes.

The Sieur ETIENNE CATHALAN, Vice-Consul for the port of Marseilles.

JOHN PARISH, Vice-Consul for the port of Hamburgh.

Accounts by the Packet state, that a demand had been made by the British Court of the restitution of the vessels taken by the Spaniards at Nootka sound, which had been refused—in consequence of which 38 sail of the line had been commissioned, a hot press had taken place in London, and it was expected that war would be declared against Spain in four or five days after the Packet sail'd.

A letter from Paris of 25 April, says, that all was peace in that kingdom—and all fears of a counter revolution at an end.

Dublin newspapers mention, that, "the Royal Academy of *Arts and Sciences*, in that kingdom, have elected JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. (late Governor of Massachusetts) to be an honorary Member of that society.

DISCOVERIES in FORT-GEORGE.

During the course of the operations in leveling the works at Fort-George, several articles have been discovered, that probably had been deposited, and have been lain there ever since the first settlement in this city. Among other antique curiosities, are a number of old Dutch tobacco pipes, somewhat different from those in use at the present day, and more clumsily made; also the remains of a brass hilted sword of the fashion of the last century, which in its better days might possibly have made a part of the warlike furniture of some honest Batavian, or might even had the honor to have graced the side of the commandant of Fort Amsterdam*—Besides the above, a few pieces of coin have been found; the most curious is a silver piece about the size and value of a pistareen coined at Groningen in 1605.

In removing the earth where the Chapel† formerly stood, a number of bones have been dug up, but the coffins were totally decayed. Three vaults have also been discovered. On opening the first which was within the walls of the Chapel, only the remains of a single coffin were to be seen, which by the plate appears to have been the body of the Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Hays, wife of Governor Hunter, who died the 8th of August 1716. This coffin was almost totally decayed.

The second vault contained the remains of four or five coffins, two of which were of lead. One of them contained the remains of the Earl of Bellamont, who died in 1701, Governor of this then Province, as appears from a silver escutchen chased with the arms of the Coote family of Ireland, being three cootes with wolves as supporters. The other coffin probably contains the remains of his Lady. In the third vault nothing remained but a few bones, the coffins being entirely decayed into dust.

For the satisfaction of the relatives of the deceased, we are authorized to assure them, that the commissioners appointed by the Corporation to superintend the improvements, purpose to collect all the remains of bodies that may be found, and have them decently intered in one of the burial grounds in this city.

* *This fort so called when in possession of the Dutch.*

† *The Chapel was accidentally burnt down in the spring of 1741, owing to some carlessness in soldering a leaden gutter.*

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.— -NEW-YORK.

Packet Sandwick, Dillon Falmouth 36 days.

Brig Havanna, Suter Newry 39 days, with 170 Passengers.

——Polly,———, Montego Bay, 20 days.

——ditto,———ditto, North-Carolina 4 days.

Sloop Sukey, Trip, St. Eustatia, 22 days.

——Betsey, Jones Curracoa, 19 days.

——Nancy, Dunn, Philadelphia, 7 days.

Ship Grace, Capt. Armour, arrived at the Texel, on 24th April.

Ship Three Brothers, Capt. Russell, arrived at Falmouth 21st of April.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. X.

(CONTINUED.)

Wise if a Minister; but if a King,
More wise, more just, more learn'd, more every thing.'

"DO the great seem insensible of the easy price, "at which they may acquire the public "admiration; or do they seem to imagine, that "to them, as to other men, it must be the pur- "chase either of sweat or of blood? By what "important accomplishments is the young no- "bleman instructed to support the dignity of his "rank, and to render himself worthy of that su- "periority over his fellow citizens, to which the "virtue of his ancestors, had raised them? Is it "by knowledge, by industry, by patience, by "self denial, or by virtue of any kind? As all "his words, as all his motions are attended to, "he learns an habitual regard to every circum- "stance of ordinary behaviour, and studies to "perform all those small duties, with the most "exact prepriety. As he is conscious how much "he is observed, and how much mankind are dis- "posed to favor all his inclinations, he acts, up- "on the most indifferent occasions, with that "freedom and elegance, which the thought of "this naturally inspires. His air, his manner, "his deportment, all mark that elegant and "graceful sense of his own superiority, which "those who are born to inferior stations, can "hardly ever arrive at: these are the arts by "which he proposes to make mankind submit to "his authority, and to govern their inclinations "according to his own pleasure; and in this he "is seldom disappointed. These arts, supported "by rank and preheminence, are, upon ordina- "ry occasions, sufficient to govern the world.

"But it is not by accomplishments of this "kind, that the man of inferiour rank must hope "to distinguish himself. Politeness is so much "the virtue of the great, that it will do little "honor to any body but themselves. The cox- "comb, who imitates their manner, and affects "to be eminent by the superior propriety of his "ordinary behaviour, is rewarded with a double "share of contempt for his folly and presumpti- "on. Why should the man whom nobody "thinks it worth while to look at, be very anx- "ious about the manner in which he holds up "his head, or disposes of his arms, while he "walks through a room? He is occupied surely "with a very superfluous attention, and with "an attention too that marks a sense of his own "importance, which no other mortal can go "along with. The most perfect modesty and "plainness, joined to as much negligence, as is "consistent with the respect due to the company, "ought to be the chief characteristicks of the "behaviour of a private man; if ever he hopes "to distinguish himself, it must be by more im "portant virtues. He must acquire dependants "to balance the dependants of the great, and "he has no other fund to pay them from, but "the labor of his body and the activity of his "mind. He must cultivate these therefore, he "must acquire superior knowledge in his pro- "fession, and superior industry in the exercise "of it; he must be patient in labor, resolute in "danger, and firm in distress. These talents "he must bring into view, by the difficulty, im- "portance, and at the same time, good judg- "ment of his undertakings, and by the severe "and unrelenting application with which he "pursues them. Probity and prudence, genero- "sity and frankness, must characterize his beha- "viour upon all ordinary occasions; and he must "at the same time, be forward to engage in all "those situations, in which it requires the great- "est talents and virtues to act with propriety, "but in which the greatest applause is to be ac- "quired by those who can acquit themselves "with honor. With what impatience does the "man of spirit and ambition, who is depressed "by his situation, look round for some great op- "portunity to distinguish himself? No circum- "stances, which can afford this, appear to him "undesirable; he even looks forward with sa- "tisfaction to the prospect of foreign war, or "civil dissention; and with secret transport and "delight, sees, through all the confusion and "bloodshed which attend them, the probability "of all those wished-for occasions presenting "themselves, in which he may draw upon him- "self the attention and admiration of mankind. "The man of rank and distinction, on the con- "trary, whose whole glory consists in the pro- "priety of his ordinary behaviour; who is con- "tented with the humble renown which this "can afford him, and has no talents to acquire "any other; is unwilling to embarrass himself "with what can be attended either with difficul- "ty or distress; to figure at a ball is his great "triumph; he has an aversion to all public con- "fusions, not from want of courage, for in that "he is seldom defective, but from a consciousness "that he possesses none of the virtues which are "required in such situations, and that the pub- "lic attention will certainly be drawn away "from him by others: he may be willing to ex- "pose himself to some little danger, and to make "a campaign, when it happens to be the fashion; "but he shudders with horror at the thought of "any situation which demands the continual and "long exertion of patience, industry, fortitude, "and application of thought. These virtues are "hardly ever to be met with in men who are "born to those high stations. In all govern- "ments, accordingly, even in monarchies, the "highest offices are generally possessed, and the "whole detail of the administration conducted "by men, who were educated in the middle and "inferior ranks of life, who have been carried "forward by their own industry and abilities, "though loaded with the jealousy, and opposed "by the resentment of all those who were born "their superiors, and to whom the great, after "having regarded them, first with contempt, "and afterwards with envy, are at last content- "ed to truckle with the same abject meanness, "with which they desire that the rest of man- "kind should behave to themselves.

"It is the loss of this easy empire over the af- "fections of mankind, which renders the fall from "greatness so insupportable. When the family of "the King of Macedon was led in triumph by Paulus "Æmilius, their misfortunes, made them divide "with their conqueror, the attention of the Roman "people. The sight of the royal children, whose "tender age rendered them insensible of their si- "tuation, struck the spectators, amidst the public "rejoicings and prosperity, with the tenderest "sorrow and compassion. The King appeared next "in the procession—and seemed like one confound- "ed and astonished, and bereft of all sentiment, "by the greatness of his calamities. His friends "and ministers followed after him. As they moved "along, they often cast their eyes upon their fallen "sovereign, and always burst into tears at the sight "—their whole behavior demonstrating that they "thought not of their own misfortunes, but were "occupied intirely by the superior greatness of his. "The generous Romans, on the contrary, beheld "him with disdain and indignation, and regarded "as unworthy of all compassion the man who could "be so mean spirited as to bear to live under such "calamities. Yet what did those calamities amount "to? He was to spend the remainder of his days, "in a state, which of itself should seem worthy of "envy; a state of plenty, ease, leisure and securi- "ty, from which it was impossible for him, even "by his own folly, to fall. But he was no longer "to be surrounded by that admiring mob of fools, "flatterers, and dependants, who had formerly "been accustomed to attend all his motions; he "was no longer to be gazed upon by multitudes, "nor to have it in his power to render himself the "object of their respect, their gratitude, their love, "and their admiration. The passions of nature "were no longer to mould themselves upon his in- "clinations. This was that insupportable calami- "ty, which bereaved the king of all sentiment; "which made his friends forget their own misfor- "tunes, and which the Roman magnanimity could "scarce conceive how any man could be so mean "spirited as to bear to survive.

"To those who have been accustomed to the "possession, or even to the hope of public admirati- "on, all other pleasures sicken and decay.

"Of such mighty importance does it appear "to be, in the imaginations of men, to stand in "that situation which setts them most in the view "of general sympathy, and attention; and thus "place, that great object which divides the wives "of aldermen, is the end of half the labours of hu- "man life; and is the cause of all the tumult and "bustle, all the rapine and injustice, which avarice "and ambition have introduced into this world. "People of sense, it is said indeed, despise place; "that is to say they despise setting at the head of "the table, and are indifferent who it is that is "pointed out to the company by that frivolous cir- "cumstance which the smallest advantage is capable "of overballancing. But rank, distinction, pre- "eminence, no man despises."

EASTON, June 8.

The convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of Maryland, met at this place on the 27th of last month, and after transacting, with the ut- most harmony and concord, the important busi- ness which came before them, they adjourned on the Monday following to meet at Baltimore-town on Thursday in Whitsun-week, 1791. That re spectable body, we hear, have ratified the book of common prayer, as established by the general convention held at Philadelphia in September last, which is to come into use, throughout the ten states which have adopted the same, on the first day of next October. We are authorized to say, that the liturgy is considerably improved by the learned and enlightened body who revised it, and there is reason to hope that it will recom- mend itself to every considerate member of the Episcopal church, and by the blessing of Heaven, promote uniformity of sentiment and worship, and consequently the interests of piety and true religion, among her members throughout this extensive empire.

☞ *A large impression of this paper having been struck off from the commencement of the second vol. April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers from that period, may be furnished with the numbers compleat.*

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising *Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

Bethlehem Stages.

THE great number of Misses, who from the banks of the Delaware Eastward, even to Boston, are now at the young ladies Academy at Bethlehem, renders some regular, convenient and cheap mode of conveyance between that town and New York necessary. To accommodate parents who have daughters at that flourishing Academy, and others who may wish to visit that pleasing romantic hill, the subscribers are now running stages, which will continue during the summer, between Elizabeth Town Point and Bethlehem. At each of these places a stage will start every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, meet at Covenhoven's tavern the same evening, exchange passengers, and the next day return.

Fare of each passenger from Elizabeth Town Point to Bethlehem 3 dollars—way passengers 4d per mile—150lb. of baggage the same as a passenger. Packages and letters will be received and delivered at Mrs. Winant's, White hall, where seats may be taken—carriage of a letter 3d—14lb. of baggage allowed to each passenger.

To accomodate those who may wish to take Bethlehem in their route in journeying between the Eastern and Southern states, a stage will constantly run between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, starting at Bethlehem every Monday morning.

WILLIAM CRANE.
FREDERICK BEUTEL.

May 10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Sloss Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled "an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. *March* 31. 1aw3m.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this state, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

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§ CONTINENTAL AND STATE SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD, AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET. §

☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jersey Paper Money.* May 4.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street.*

New-York, April 17, 1790.

WANTED Immediately, a Man as an Ostler, one that is sober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find steady employment, by applying to the Subscriber,

ARCHER GIFFORD,

N. B. None but a sober person, and one well recommended need apply. Newark, May 29, 1790.

To be LET, *and possession given immediately,*

THE HOUSE No. 27, Front Street.——A part of the FURNITURE will be sold, on reasonable terms, to accommodate the Tenant, if required. Apply on the premises.

June 12, 1790.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling house, in every circumstance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, situated in a very pleasant part of Elizabeth Town, New-Jersey.——The lot contains about four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the best fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made so easy as to suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Subscriber at No. 12, Wall-Street.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

June 2, 1790.